

"HELP THOU MY UNBELIEF"

**"HELP THOU MY UNBELIEF"**

Lord, could I but believe  
Thy promises were sure,  
With what a lion heart could I  
Thine ills troubles thee endure!

Lord, could I but believe  
Thy aid I would but ask  
To guide me thro' the sepulchral,  
Boldly I'd dare its damp!

Lord, could I but believe  
Thy care encompassed me,  
How fearlessly I then could fare  
To thine eternity!

Lord, I, — do believe!  
Thou art my help and aid,  
Persuade my soul that I am saved,  
Thou' I'm of sinners chief!

—SUSIE M. BEST in Philadelphia Ledger.

**He Was Proud of St. Louis**

"You are as slow here as could molasses in winter time," said a St. Louis man the other evening as he pulled a big white silk handkerchief out of his pocket and spread it out.

"You think St. Louis a little country town, don't you? But you are mistaken. Why, you can't do half in New York that we can do there. Look at this handkerchief, for instance," and he held it for inspection.

In the corner was photographed a cabinet-size picture of four gentlemen seated about

the Mystic Shrine, and in their hands  
the playing cards, and upon the table were

...the St. Louis man was  
"Look at that," he went on. "Never  
saw anything like that here. It takes a St.  
Louis man to think of such things. Now,  
I suppose you think we westerners are  
stupid. Well, why, I am kept busy  
building jails to put eastern people in. We  
are not half so bad as you." He laughed  
heartily. "When you are out my way, come  
and see me. I'll give you a good time, and  
I'll show you a good time. St. Louis  
is the greatest city in the world—as it  
is." He pulled out a card and handed me a  
pasteboard.

VIEW PRESIDENT PAULUS JAIL BUILDING CO.  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

"I'm a St. Louis man from the ground  
up," said St. Louis ought to have had the  
fair."—New York Herald.

The Atlantic Ocean's Bed.

The floor of the Atlantic ocean is now al-  
most as well known to the experts of the  
hydrographic bureaus of the world as the  
floor of the Atlantic ocean. The ocean floor  
is a vast, level, and smooth expanse of  
sands, shales, and muds. Its depths, currents, tides, etc., have  
been carefully and systematically studied  
from Greenland and Spitzbergen to the  
great ice barriers of the antarctic circle. I  
greatly enjoyed the opportunity of seeing  
the most reliable data on ocean depths and some  
of the most interesting facts from a portion of his reply:

"The general contour of the Atlantic's undulating bed may now be regarded as established. It is a vast, slowly subsiding plain, the surface of which everywhere a portion of its floor has a depth exceeding 80,000 fathoms or about 8½ miles. There is a remarkable exception to this last statement, however, in a wonderful sink or depression, the bottom of which lies near St. Thomas, an island off the coast of Africa in the gulf of Guinea.

"The outlines of this depression are somewhat of an oval, its extreme length being the Challenger expedition, and its greatest depth of upward of 1,000 miles, finding points of 10 to 20 miles less in the deeper portions of the Atlantic. The average depth of the Atlantic at those points not less than 4½ miles or about 3,875 fathoms."

—St. Louis Republic.

**Advantage of Left Hand Writing.**

The number of men who can write legibly with the left hand is very small in this country, where the fact of being ambidextrous is not appreciated at its full worth.

Every child is taught to write with either hand, and both hands, and he hinted that this was not the only evidence of sound common sense he met with while in the kingdom.

There have been many remedies suggested for what is known as writer's cramp, and many writers alternate between the right and left hands, the simplest plan of all is to keep both hands equally

with either hand and change from one to the other on the first suspicion of fatigue. It is quite easy for a child to learn to write with the right hand, but with the left the muscles have got to get used to a more difficult almost any man can learn to write with his left hand in a week, and to write as well with one hand as the other in less than a year.—Boston Globe.

**He Repulsed the Fire.**  
Ermanno of Spain possessed wonderful strength. On Christmas day, 1808, being the day of the burning of the upper rooms of the castle, the best companies of fire burn- ing low. Hearing this, Ermanno, who was seen through the window some asses roting by laden with wood, went out, seized the end of the ass's tail, and with it, together with his burden, upon his head, he burst in at the door, and, with the aid of his burden, he threw the wood and the ass on the fire.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

**A More Trifle.**  
Mrs. Cautious (with rigid severity)—What I don't understand, Mrs. Parvo, is why you should have named your summer house "Parvo" after the Riverside when there isn't a stream of water within 50 miles.  
Mrs. Parvo (with equal severity)—My husband intends to have a river put through the premises at once.—Chicago Record.

**To Prepare Ivory.**  
Ivory may be prepared as a ground for miniature painting by cleansing the leaves or plates and rubbing them over with the juice of garlic. This will remove its greasy quality, which prevents the color from fixing on the ground, and it is said to be more useful than either soap or ox gall.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**A Complete Establishment.**  
Johnson Brothers, the popular clothiers at the corner of Mill and Wood streets, are now ready for the Fall and Winter trade. They can dress a man from head to toe in the best style and for a small amount of cash. Their Clothing, Hats, Caps, Underwear, Hosiery, Shoes and Neckwear, are all of the latest styles and best makes. They have costumes from \$5 to \$20, honest goods and well made. Hats, from \$1 to \$3.00 per suit; and shoes, well made, neat, strong and substantial, at various prices. For reliable goods, bought from standard houses, go to Johnson Brothers. They keep no auction train upon their premises.

I suffered from acute inflammation in my nose and head—for a week at a time I could not see. I used Ely's Cream Balm and in a few days I was cured. It is wonderful how

For three weeks I was suffering from a severe cold in my head, accompanied by a pain in the temple. Ely's Cream Balm was recommended to me. After only six applications of the Balm every trace of my ailment was removed.—Henry C. Clark, New York Appraiser's Office.

**DO YOU  
COUGH  
DON'T DELAY  
TAKE  
KEMP'S  
BALSAM  
THE  
BEST  
COUGH  
CURE**

**Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a more relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the immediate effect after taking the first dose. Sold by druggists everywhere. Large bottles, 50 cents and \$1.00.**



JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.  
OFFICE—CORNER RADCLIFFE AND WALNUT STS.  
One dollar per year, in advance.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.  
The Gazette will be pleased to receive all communications, but cannot be held responsible for the return of them. Anonymous communications will not be published. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1893.

Republican Nominations.

STATE.  
JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.  
D. Newlin Fell, Philadelphia.  
STATE TREASURER.  
Samuel M. Jackson, Armstrong County.

COUNTY.  
SHERIFF.  
Alonso Nicholas.  
RECORDERS.  
Noah Crouthamel.  
REGISTER.  
Charles H. Weaver.  
CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.  
Warren S. Ely.  
CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS.  
Patrick Brown.  
COMMISSIONERS.  
Israel H. Wismar.  
William R. Vandergrift.  
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.  
Walter Johnson.  
AUDITORS.  
John Nash.  
Samuel H. Harrison.

The policy of the Democratic party appears to have given manufacturers no alternative but to force them to reduce the wages of their employees. Where mills have closed and are now resuming operations, it has been the almost universal practice to make a cut on former wages of from ten to twenty per cent. This loss to workmen, when they are fortunate enough to obtain work, is the reward of the Democratic party, whose policy is to bring the price of labor down to the standard of European wages. Until the Democratic party came into power, and its policy of abolishing all protection to American industries became feasible, the wages paid workmen in this country were the highest in the whole world. As an instance of the superiority of wages here over those paid in England, the case of one of the workmen in Steel's mill can be cited. The Messrs. Steel, as is well known, after the McKinley bill was enacted, finding that their trade with this country was shut off, removed their machinery from Bradford, England, and commenced operations here. Some time after word of their men who had been working for the firm in England obtained employment here. He has the same loom he operated in Bradford, or which he earned a sum equal to five dollars a week in our currency. Here he made fifteen dollars a week. When asked if living was not much cheaper in England than here, he replied that there he had to live on five dollars a week; here he lived comfortably on ten, and saved five dollars, his weekly savings amounting to as much as his whole earnings in England.

This example tells the whole story. With protection in full force the employees of the mills get better wages, and consequently live better, spend more and save more than they can in Europe, and the policy of the Republican party is to enable them to do this. The policy of the Democratic party is to degrade labor by compelling workmen to accept wages which will barely cover the necessities of life.

This being the case, is it not the proper thing to do at the coming election to give an overwhelming vote for the Republican ticket, and thus administer a stinging rebuke to the threatened Democratic onslaught on American industries?

Nothing seems to please the Democratic editorial heart more than the cheering reports that are published day by day showing that closed mills, and other unfortunate places of business have resumed operations. Such tidings give joy to all of us. Still greater would be the gladness if the suspensions and indefinite closings would cease altogether, and the resumption were far more numerous. But what must the readers of certain Democratic papers think, provided they are so unwise as to read only these, as they refresh their senses with such pleasing bits of intelligence? We can fancy their perplexity. We can imagine their vague soliloquies. This is all very well, doubtless they would say, but when under the stars did all these suspensions occur? And wherefore? Alas! it does not always suit the Democratic taste or the Democratic habit to report the legitimate results of a great Democratic victory. The task of concealment, like the way of the transgressor, is a hard one, and although it may yield a secret touch of sinister joy, it is exceedingly foolish as well as painfully difficult. Was there ever a Democratic editor that did not sometimes play the fool with simple facts? Happily, the readers of newspapers are not all unskilled, however evident may be the supposition on the part of the editorial scribe. A Democratic editor may be a knave from policy, but it does not follow that his patrons are dullards by nature.

It is reported that at least two hundred people were drowned near New Orleans during the recent terrific storm. Reports from other sections indicate great damage to property and much suffering among the people.

The prevailing condition of affairs is not pleasing to anybody. It is far from being satisfactory to our Democratic friends, for more reasons than one. They would rejoice to see all signs of their November victory vanish from sight and fade from the memory. They would gladly cure the trying condition of affairs if they could fashion a remedy. Existing facts nettled them. They are reluctant to recognize them—to see them as they are in all their unpleasant aspects, and to report them with photographic faithfulness, presenting the causes thereof. The editors of the party show a lively aptitude for inventing false reasons for distasteful conditions. When they give type to their wordy diatribes concerning those people who see things as they are, and who honestly survey the ground of cause and effect, we like to see them, in their weakness and in their fatuity, fall back upon that useful and convenient phrase—"calamity howlers." First, last, and all the time, it serves them well, and their congenial pastime in harping upon it for want of mental ammunition is a very harmless one, and rated by all sensible people according to its childish character. It is an advertisement of clouded perception or vacancy of mind, and often suggestive of "apartments to let."

It may be well enough to repeal the purchasing clause of the Silver Bill, although it is but mildly responsible for the distress that has swept over the land. But the one disturbing thing, chief among all, that ought to be relegated to the shades of obscurity is the Democratic party. Therein may be found the dire source of all our woes, with loss of confidence, loss of prosperity, and sadly blighted prospects. There is no hope for the country while the old rebels are in power at Washington. They would, if they could, in the twinkling of an eye, blot out all that the loyal people have done to solidify the Government and plant it on an impregnable foundation. It is the Democratic party that ought to be repealed. Then the way to renewed activity and general welfare would be clear. Then would the country have reason to rejoice. Then would industry smile with hope and labor expand with cheer.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4th, 1893.  
Will Mahomet come to the mountain, or will the mountain go to Mahomet? With Don Cameron posing as Mahomet, and the Republicans of Pennsylvania as the mountain, that question is being very widely discussed throughout the city, and at present there is a very wide stretch of barren desert between the two. The mountain, however, seems to have made the first step toward a reconciliation—the manufacturers, whose protection principles have made them the most radical kind of Republicans, having advanced a pace toward the position assumed by Senator Cameron.

When the senior Senator advocated free coinage of silver and the restoration of the circulation of the State banks, and opposed the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, he was roundly denounced by business men generally, but their words of censure had scarcely been made public than it was announced that about 150 manufacturers had indorsed a letter addressed to the Senate by Wharton Barler, appealing to that august body to give the owner of American silver bullion one-fourth of the seigniorage whenever such bullion is left with the mint to be coined. By free coinage the silver men would obtain the benefit of the whole of the seigniorage, and the surrender to them of one-fourth of it would be to them a most encouraging step toward free coinage. The seigniorage is the difference between the value of the metal as bullion and as coin.

Silver bullion is now worth about 74½ cents per ounce, and on this basis the seigniorage amounts to 55 cents per ounce, as 74½ cents worth of silver produces over \$1.29 of silver coin when it goes through the mint and has stamped upon it "In God We Trust." At present this seigniorage accrues to the benefit of the Government, which retains in its vaults the surplus 55 cents' worth of bullion on each ounce deposited for coinage, and issues silver certificates, which are secured by the bullion thus retained.

Mr. Barker and his followers practically make this proposition to the silver men: We will advocate a law which will give you a bonus of one-fourth of the seigniorage, which at the present market value of silver amounts to 18 cents per ounce. That is to say, if you deposit for coinage an ounce of silver bullion which is worth 74½ cents, we will allow you its market value of 74 cents, and in addition one-fourth its additional value as coin. This additional value is 55 cents. The Government will therefore retain three-fourths of this difference, or say 42 cents, and pay you the remaining fourth, or 13 cents, which added to the 74 cents makes 87 cents, which you will receive for each ounce of your silver bullion; whereas, when imported silver is deposited for coinage the Government will retain the whole of the seigniorage. In return for this protection of American silver mines, we ask you to join with the manufacturers in their efforts to prevent a reduction of the tariff.

Surely this is a strange fusion which attempts to unite the most radical wing of the Republican party with the Populists and free coinage men of the West; but politics make strange bedfellows.  
Attention has been called to the decline of William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy. He is about 52 years old, and is said to be suffering rapidly under the bitter disappointments he has met with during the past few years. Mr. Whitney's close relations with P. A. B. Widener and Wm. L. Elkins makes him a figure of local interest. The Paine millions have been a great factor in Whitney's career. He and Oliver H. Paine were college chums at Yale, and through this intimacy Whitney met and married Col. Paine's sister. So attached was this Standard Oil magnate to his sister that he gave \$1,000,000 to each of Mrs. Whitney's children; then he bought for her Henry Villard's magnificent New York residence at a cost of \$600,000; and when Mr. Whitney went into Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet the Colonel made his check for \$500,000 for the Secretary's wife, to be expended by her in entertaining at Washington.

With \$125,000 at her disposal for each year of her residence at Washington, it is little wonder that Mrs. Whitney and her husband became very popular. So shrewd a politician was Whitney that he held the Tammany leaders in his right hand and the anti-Tammany leaders in his left. Being in a position to get anything he wanted in the way of franchises in New York, Whitney was just the man the ambitious Philadelphia street railway men needed. He was therefore admitted to the ground floor in all their Metropolitan Traction schemes for the operation of railways on Broadway and other streets in New York. Aside from some financial losses and grief over the death of his wife, Whitney is said to be greatly annoyed because President Cleveland has not fulfilled promises which Whitney made to Tammany.

Friends of Mayor Stewart are keeping a sharp eye upon General Hastings' campaign for the nomination for Governor. Mr. Stuart is a friend of Hastings, and if it is possible for the General to obtain the nomination, the Mayor is disposed to aid him. Stuart's admirers, however, will be apt to make a rally around their favorite when the time comes for electing delegates to the convention. They had a plan prepared to bring the Liberty Bell back from Chicago in such a way as to make a tour through Pennsylvania, with Mayor Stuart conspicuously present on the car—thus presenting him to the people in many small towns in the Commonwealth. This plan, however, is likely to fail, as some of the members of Councils' committee want to skirt along the lake shore to Buffalo, thence to New England, and re-enter the State on the east.

The Democrats are looking with longing eyes upon the office of Collector of the Port. Chauncey F. Black and John R. Read are the two names spoken of in connection with this office.

A STRANGER TO BUCKS COUNTY WOULD BE DANGER-  
OUS ON THE MOUNTAIN.

A veteran Republican of the lower end of Bucks county, who has been a voter for more than three score years, raises a very vital point in the present judicial issue. Our friend recalls within his personal recollection, the judges of our courts from John Ross' time. Judge John Ross was President Judge of the district from 1818 to 1830. John Fox presided over the courts from 1830 to 1840. Both these men were of Bucks county. Then came the following judges, the term of each being given: Thomas Burside, of Centre county, 1841-'44; David Krause, of Dauphin county, 1844-'50; Daniel M. Smyser, of Adams county, 1851-'61; Henry Chapman, 1861-'69 for a ten years' term. Since the election of Judge Chapman, all of the president judges of Bucks county have been residents of the county.

The point is this: While formerly there were frequently judges appointed or elected who were men not residents of the county, there were in those days associate judges who sat in the courts and transacted or assisted to dispose of business not requiring a professional training in the law. The associate judges were abolished, so far as Bucks county is concerned, by the Constitution of 1874.

For a stranger to come into a county as president judge, where there are no associate judges, would be a dangerous experiment. There is no regular nor safe way in which such a judge could transact the business, such as appointing guardians, accepting sureties, naming road juries, filling the jury wheel, etc., which require acquaintance among the people and a knowledge of citizens, county affairs, roads, etc. An attempt to conduct the usual court business of Bucks county for a single year by a stranger would almost inevitably lead to a system of kitchen advisers to the court, which would tie the hands of the judge and handicap his usefulness to an inconceivable extent.

In those times of dense population, large and important transactions and varying and ceaseless demands upon the courts, in all sorts of affairs, the practice that was safe and satisfactory half a century back would be inadequate now. Yet in the event of a stranger's election to the Bench of Bucks county he would not even have the benefit of the knowledge and assistance of associates, and hence he would inevitably have to turn to unauthorized assistance, which would be at the very grave risk of the safety and welfare of both public and private business. Our veteran Republican does well to recall this point to the minds of his fellow citizens at this time. It would be a grave mistake to elect a man to the Bench, who, for the most part, lacks knowledge of our people and our country.—Intelligencer.

ANOTHER OBJECT LESSON.

Unless the majority of the House Ways and Means Committee is hardened to all sense of humanity and patriotism it cannot fail to heed, even in its crusade of industrial havoc, such statements as the one that comes from Philadelphia. Out of 75,000 hands employed in the carpet, woolen and knitting mills of that city 32,000 are now out of work. Both employers and employees declare that this plight has been wrought by the threatened changes in the tariff. There are in a position where it is not possible for them to be deceived.

The weekly loss in wages thus entailed is enormous. It is surely felt even in so great a center as Philadelphia. Nearly all the dwellings in the "City of Homes" are owned by the families occupying them. This blow demonstrates afresh that war on protected industries is literally war on American homes. The senseless attack on American industries has already made disastrous inroads into the savings of American employees. Does the Democratic majority in Congress propose to go on until the maw of free trade has entirely swallowed up the fruits of years of toil and thrift in the shape of savings and homes?

On Sunday afternoon the three-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Uriah Hess, of Pleasant Hill, was drowned at the home of its grandparents, at Zion Hill. The child was staying with them, and while playing around a barrel of water sunk in the ground fell in and was drowned. When missed, search was made and the dead body was found in the barrel.

The world's champion fencer is at the World's Fair. The title is claimed by Agnelus Greco, company sergeant-major in the Italian army, and fencing master in the Royal Magistrate Military School at Rome. He may give an exhibition of his skill at the Fair in a tournament in which he expects to give remarkable odds, in both cut and thrust swords. He is a young man, twenty-six years old, but has a wide reputation for several years.

The Norristown Times says: Citizens of Somerset, Philadelphia county, have chartered a passenger car to be run to Chicago and return, for which the railroad company will charge \$200. Forty men will occupy it, and the fare will, therefore, cost them only five dollars each. It is said that a similar movement is on foot at North Wales.

Mr. Everts' Ready Wit.  
Mr. W. M. Everts is a man of wit not often used for telling effect. He flashes his steel to good purpose now and then. The story is told that, once at a dinner of the New York Potters, a sort of family reunion, he as their counsel had been asked to dine with them. There was a blabber, a flood of details, and Mr. Everts was asked to make a speech, and they say he said that he felt he really must be excused. In this reverend presence, however, he might be pardoned for uttering a paraphrase of Scripture which had come into his mind during the speeches of the rest, "Lord, thou art the clay, and we are the Potters!"—Boston Transcript.

A Marvel of Strength.  
Augustus' son, the famous Maurolo, Marchese di Salaparuta, commanded the French at Fontenoy, was a marvel of strength. On one occasion he twisted, with his fingers only, a long nail into a cork-screw, with which he drew the corks of a dozen bottles. He could break with his hands the strongest horseshoe. One day when in London he had a row with a dustman who he seized the man by the head, and throwing him in the air let him drop right in the middle of his own dust cart. The only opponent who succeeded in resisting him was a woman, a Mlle. Gauthier, an actress. Maurice tried with her to see who could put down the other, and after a long struggle she won, but with the greatest difficulty. The power of Mlle. Gauthier's arm was far beyond the common, and with her fingers she could roll up silver plates as easily as any one else. Doctors said it was the strongest arm in the world.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

—Advertise in the GAZETTE.

Umbrellas Repaired and Recovered with Gloria Silk, at city prices, at the ARK, 31 Mill Street.



Simply Awful

Worst Case of Scrofula the Doctors Ever Saw

Completely Cured by HODG'S SARSAPARILLA.  
"When I was 4 or 5 years old I had a scrofulous sore on the middle finger of my left hand, which got so bad that the doctors cut the finger off, and later took off more than half my hand. I then began to feel on my arm, came out on my neck and face on both sides, nearly destroying the sight of one eye, also on my right arm. Doctors said it was the Worst Case of Scrofula they ever saw. It was simply awful! Five years ago I began to take Hodg's Sarsaparilla. Gradually I found that the sores were beginning to heal. I kept on till I had taken ten bottles, and lo! the sores were all healed. I then got for that investment! A thousand times over! I have had no more. I can now work all the time."  
Before, I could do no work. I know not what a strong enough to express my great state of mind. W. TURNER, Farmer, Cambridge, Saratoga county, N. Y.  
HODG'S PILLS do not weaken, but aid digestion and give tone to stomach. Try them. 25c.

—When in need of any kind of job work, calling cards, letter heads, envelopes, bill heads, statements, dodgers, posters, auction bills, notes, receipts, bank check books, pamphlets, circulars, or specialty work of any kind in the printing line, bring your orders to the GAZETTE and be pleased, both as to quality of goods and work, and also price and promptness. Orders by mail receive careful attention.

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We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.  
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props. Toledo, O.  
We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.  
West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Wadding, Kinnam & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.  
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. 9 21-46

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These books are printed on good paper, well bound, the covers being illuminated in color. The entire list of ten books, will be sent, prepaid, for \$1.20 in stamps or otherwise, and cost of packing.  
2—John Halifax, Gentleman. By Miss Mulock.  
3—The Last Days of Pompeii. By Bulwer.  
4—Scotlet Letter. By Nathaniel Hawthorne.  
5—Tom Brown's School Days. By Thomas Hughes.  
6—Dora Thorne. By Bertha M. Clay.  
7—Very Hard Cash. By Charles Reade.  
8—The World of the World in 80 days. By Jules Verne.  
9—A Dream of Love. By Emily Zola.  
10—Beyond Pardon. By Bertha M. Clay.  
11—A Mad Love. By Bertha M. Clay.  
Preserve this card, mention the paper cut from, mark the books you wish, enclosing 12 cents for each book, or \$1.20 for the entire list, and send with your address to JAS. C. POND, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agent, Wis. Cent. Lines, Chicago, Ill. Mark your envelope "Advertising Department."

Files or Hemorrhoid  
Permanently cured without knife or ligature. While under treatment, patients who are responsible need not pay until well. A perfect cure guaranteed. Send for circular. R. REEN, M. D., 129 South Thirtieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Will We Have Cholera?  
If such is to be the deplorable state of affairs, it would not be wise to overlook any precautionary measure. The cheapest and best way to improve the sanitary condition of your home is to scrape off the old paper and have new put on. The Filadelfia Paper Co., 12 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, are selling gold-embossed papers for 12 and 15 cents. Send four two-cent stamps for samples.

Dr. J. D. Thomas, 912 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.  
Makes a specialty of using nitrous oxide gas for the painless extraction of teeth. He has now reached the large number of 100,000 people to whom he has administered it.

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, October 2, 1893.

How it is that fancy Dress Cheviots (Scotch effects) told of in other stores as cheap at \$1.25 are 65 cents a yard here, don't signify. The fact is enough. But \$1.25 really is a fair price for them. We never knew of a yard at less than that until now. A dozen styles, 52 inches. Think of it! \$3.25 for an ample dress pattern instead of \$6.25 or more.

Regular \$1 Serge Cheviot at 50c is another surprise. Navy blue only, width 54 in. All through the Dress Goods stocks you can find just such unheard of value.

All-wool Henriettas. Every grace and goodness of seasons past, and quarter to third more of quality at any of the prices.

If possible, finer wool, better weaving, stronger warp and weft than Henriettas ever before had.

Black reversible Henrietta that you'd think to pay \$1 for is 75c the yard. The importer overdid it. No need to tell the rest—they all know where to turn.  
Just as tempting are the 85c Whipcords at 65c—navy blue as well as black.

Suppose you want plain or self-giving Dress Stuffs—the kinds that any woman can wear and that almost every woman is glad to have,

Wanamaker.

Be seated, please. Notice this sort and that and that and on until three hundred and sixteen pieces have been shown you and no two alike.  
Just the plains and self figures—Whipcords, Bengalines, Serges, Armures and the like: THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN choices!

And all sparkle with all the newness and novelty that can be crowded into plain and self figured Dress Stuffs. 75c, 85c, \$1, \$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50, \$3.  
Not counting the Camel's-Hair sorts, either—more than TWO HUNDRED of them. 75c to \$2.50.

If the light were bad you might think that the reason why those wonderful Velvet-ens look so much like Silk Velvets. But it isn't bad. You might sense every variation of shade at a glance. And the seeming of silkness stays after you've handled the goods.

Eighty-three colorings and black. 24 inch, \$1.00 the yard. 32 inch, \$1.50 the yard. Heavier, for Women's Capes, 27 in., \$1.50.

Nip enough in the air to set you thinking of the warm weaves—the fleecy Eiderdown Flannels, the mellow stuffs from France, from Saxony, from all around.

In this one segment 192 feet of shelving loaded with them. Plain Saxones, 30 styles, at 50c. Striped Saxones, 30 styles, at 60c. Camel's-Hair Stripes, 10 styles, at 75c. French Printed Suitings, 30 styles, 70c.

For the first time in this country, imported Eiderdown at 25c. There'll be house gowns and wrappers, bath robes and snugly things for children's wear prettier than ever because of it.

Fifty cents Dress Goods at 25c—two styles printed Serge: Wide-Wale Cheviot. We told of them yesterday. You'll know them by the extra big crowd.  
Just across the aisle are the pretty Scotch effects—65c instead of \$1.25.

Never-tire steam, machines that "hum-m-m" from morning till night, and Yankee wit make possible these snowy mountain of Sheets and Pillow Cases at about the yard cost of the Muslin. Better than home work—smoother seams, straighter, even stitching.

Bleached Pillow Cases.  
42x36 in., 20c 50x36 in., 11 1/2c  
45x36 in., 10c 54x36 in., 12 1/2c  
45x36 in., 12 1/2c, worth 15c.  
Bleached Pillow Cases, best quality Muslin.  
42x36 in., 22c 50x36 1/2 in., 22c  
42x36 1/2 in., 18c 54x36 in., 30c  
45x36 1/2 in., 22c 54x36 1/2 in., 25c  
54x36 1/2 in., 24c 55x28c  
Bleached Bolster Cases, best Muslin.  
42x67 1/2 in., 29c 45x67 1/2 in., 31c  
42x76 1/2 in., 30c 38c, 40c  
45x76 1/2 in., 30c, 40c, 43c, 44c  
63x90 in., 60c 72x93 1/2 in., 68c  
72x90 in., 65c 83c, 85c  
81x90 in., 65c 75c 93c 95c  
90x99 in., 85c 82 1/2c \$1.05  
Unbleached Sheets.  
\$1.00 in 55c 90x90 in 60c

Flit!—flit! Two Bicycles glance past. One cost \$150 the other \$70. Which was which? You can't tell. No one can tell without close looking. The \$70 wheel is just as good as the other. No one else has them.  
JOHN WANAMAKER.



Try your dollars on our new line of Fall Suits and Light-weight Overcoats. You never saw better goods for the money in your life. Best of material, perfectly made, guaranteed to fit, and a very low range of prices. What more do you ask?

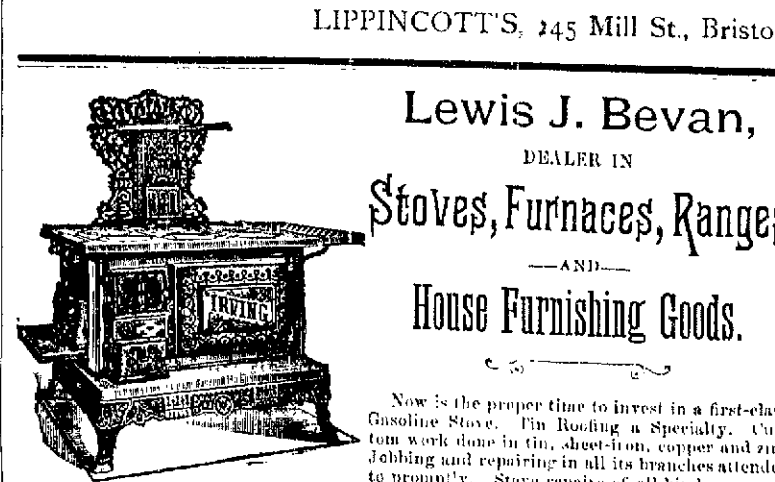
A. C. YATES & CO.  
13TH AND CHESTNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA.

ONE LIMITED first-class Fare with \$2.00 additional for the Round Trip Harvest Excursions August 22d, September 12th and October 10th, 1893.

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES will run low rate Harvest Excursions on above dates, to points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota. Tickets will be good twenty (20) days from date of sale, with stop-over privilege to points west of St. Paul and Minneapolis.  
For full information address any of the Company's representatives, or JAS. C. POND, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Miscellaneous  
The Cardemon CARPETS,  
AT LIPPINCOTT'S

We have on hand a line of CARDEMON CARPETS, suitable for bed-rooms, sitting, dining and kitchens, hall and stairways, which will be offered you at very reasonable prices. On account of their durability they will be very much cheaper than either Ingrain or Rag Carpets. Nothing has been left undone by the manufacturer to make these grand wearing Carpets, both for quality and colors. Please come see them at LIPPINCOTT'S, 245 Mill St., Bristol.



Lewis J. Bevan, DEALER IN Stoves, Furnaces, Ranges, AND House Furnishing Goods.

Now is the proper time to invest in a first-class Gasoline Stove. The Boding a Specialty. Use town work done in tin, sheet-iron, copper and zinc. Jobbing and repairing in all its branches attended to promptly. Stove repairs of all kinds.

NO. 10 MILL STREET, BRISTOL, PA.

Large and Varied Stock!

YOUR ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

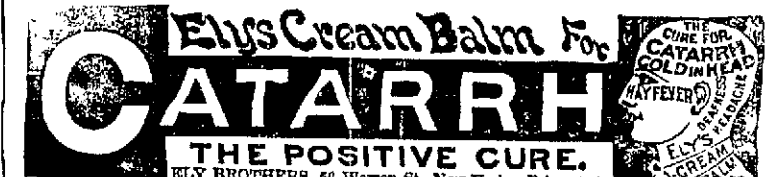
SLIPPERS

Of which we have a larger and more varied assortment than has ever been shown before, and when the quality of goods is considered the prices will astonish you. Gentlemen's Fine Ooze Calf, Fine Alligator in black, wine and tan, Fine Velvet Embroidered, Ladies' Slippers in velvet, corduroy and felt. Slippers for Boys and Youths in velvet, embroidered, and other varieties.

Also, Gentlemen's Patent Leather Shoes and Dancing Pumps, all varieties.

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T. A. FARLEY.



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J. CURTIS HOWELL & SON, The Removed to the Store Cor. of Wood & Penn Sts., (Formerly occupied by Wm. Itzlyman.)

GREAT DROP IN BICYCLES.  
In order to compete with the cut made in New York and Philadelphia on Bicycles, I have made the following reductions:  
Riding Flyers for \$50, reduced from \$115  
Majestic " 85, " 115  
Lovel Diamond " 90, " 115  
Warwick " 80, " 130  
Credenda Diamond, 70, " 80  
I can sell you a brand new, full size, pneumatic tire Bicycle for \$50.  
All the above are 1893 models; are new and guaranteed for one year. Call and see me before buying. I can save you money. I have some great bargains in second-hand wheels.

G. Schiesser, Jr. Cycle Agent, 207 Washington Street.

Fine Groceries, PROVISIONS,

Teas, Coffees, Spices. Fruits & Vegetables in Season. GIVE US A CALL.

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Furniture Repaired, Upholstered, Carpets sewed and laid, Carpets taken up and cleaned, Mattresses renovated, Window Shades made to order, Chairs re-caned, packing of Furniture, and Repairing promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

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